

ology, or Physics, or Mathematics, are so numerous, and their labours have produced such mighty results upon Arts and Industry, that to name the more eminent would in us be presumptuous. It is not for us to speak of the great Geologists—Buckland, Sedgwick, Lyell, De la Beche, Hugh Miller—of the interpreters of primeval ages who have trod in the footsteps of Cuvier—Owen, Murchison, Forbes—of those who have compelled that alliance of Science with Sacred Texts which can never impair the true value of Revealed Truth. But we may pronounce one word of respect for the teachers who, not stepping down from their lofty heights of pure science, have made its abstract wisdom lovely in the eyes of the uninitiated—of such as Brewster, as the younger Herschel, as Sabine, as Airy, as Babbage, as Arnott, as Whewell, as Faraday. Of the great Discoverers and Inventors—Wheatstone, of the Electric Telegraph—Talbot, who first showed how the sun could paint, and thus made Photography the delight of the age, multiplying all remembrances of the perishing ruin or the fresh landscape, and making the familiar faces of the parent or the sister of the English home its truest memorials in the Antipodes—of these, and especially of the Chemists, who have penetrated more deeply than any other philosophers into the hidden secrets of nature—of these the honours are inscribed on the imperishable column which records our Victories over Matter, compelling its unwilling obedience to the service of man.

The Critics and Essayists abound in an age when Reviews and Magazines abound more than ever. There are distinct works which stand out as self-contained achievements. The elder D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature;" Walter Savage Landor's "Imaginary Conversations;" Hallam's "Introduction to the Literature of Europe;" "Guesses at Truth," by Julius Hare and his brother; "Essays written in the Intervals of Business," by Arthur Helps; "The Statesman" of Henry Taylor—these are works of real vitality. In Art Criticism Mrs. Jameson exhibited her remarkable knowledge of the religious symbolism of the Middle Ages, whilst Mr. Ruskin was startling the orthodox critics by his eloquent originality on the characteristics of "Modern Painters." Let us add a word on the impulse which was given in the first ten years of the Queen's reign to Shaksperean criticism. It would be arrogant in the author of this History to dwell upon his own labours as a commentator on Shakspere; it would be affectation in him not to mention them in association with the names of Collier, Dyce, Halliwell, and Hunter. The spirit of inquiry applied to the illustration of Shakspere and our early dramatists, was in some degree

a continuation of the labours of the commentators of the previous century, but constructed upon those broader principles of criticism with which Coleridge had made us familiar. But it was a peculiar characteristic of this era that not only were the labours of eminent individuals, such as Palgrave and Kemble, directed towards a more searching investigation into all questions of our history and early literature, but that the deeper and more accurate spirit of antiquarian inquiry was followed up by the formation of Archæological Institutes and Associations, not merely in London but in every part of the country. The same spirit gave rise to the establishment of Publishing Societies, such as the Camden Society, for printing old manuscripts and reprinting scarce books. These and many other peculiarities in the literary tendencies of the Victorian era, afford satisfactory proof that the age of loose research and vague generalities was happily past, in whatever department of literature aspired to a permanent influence.

If we were to attempt a record of those whom an age of universal communication has sent forth to explore the uttermost ends of the earth—if we were to trace even such persevering and sagacious explorers amidst the dust of ages as Layard, and such interpreters of the great fruitful past at Wilkinson—we might add to the suggestive interest of our chapters, but should usurp the functions that belong to a more special history of our age. Of Travel in the time of Queen Victoria, there are no details more full of human interest than those which belong to African research, and to the Arctic expeditions, the last of which only developed how our countrymen would persevere and die in the discharge of the duty assigned to them, and how their followers in the same course would never rest till a difficult problem had been solved, whatever might be its intrinsic value.

We may conclude with a remark or two on the Commerce of Literature. When we look back at the various periods of English publication, and consider how amazingly the aggregate number of books published in any one period had increased, we must also regard the size and price of the works published, to form any adequate notion of the general diffusion of literature. Even with a general reduction of price during a quarter of a century, with the substitution of duodecimos for quartos, and with single volumes beyond all former precedent, there is little doubt that the annual returns of publishing in all its departments had been doubled in 1850, as compared with 1825. The book-trade was to be estimated, not by the number of the learned who once collected folios, and of the rich who rejoiced in exclusive quartos, but of the many to whom

a small volume of a living author had become a necessity for instruction or for amusement, and who desired to read our established literature in editions well printed and carefully edited, though essentially cheap. This number of readers had been constantly increasing, and as constantly pressing for a reduction of price upon modern books of high reputation.

The altered tone and ability of newspapers was decidedly marked at this period. At the beginning of the present century the local newspapers "had no editorial comments whatever,"* and scarcely an original paragraph. The conductors of our five hundred provincial journals at the end of the first half of the century were watching for every particle of news in their own districts; reporting public meetings; waiting for electric telegraphs; pondering upon grave questions of social economy; and, to the best of their judgment, fairly representing the course of events. Much of this intelligent and honourable spirit they owed to the progressive improvement of the London Newspaper Press.

* "Life of Edward Baines," by his Son.

NOTE ON THE CLASSES OF BOOKS PUBLISHED, 1816 TO 1851.

IN 1853 there was issued a "Classified Index to the London Catalogue of Books, 1816-1851," in which there are 34 Divisions of Classification. For a special object we took the pains to analyze this octave volume of 300 pages, and were thus enabled to estimate in round numbers the sort of books which the public were buying, or reading, or neglecting, in these 36 years. We found that they were invited to purchase in the following proportion of classes:—

Works on divinity	10,300
History and geography	4,900
Fiction	3,500
Foreign languages and school-books	4,000
Drama and poetry	3,400
Juvenile books	2,900
Medical	2,500
Biography	1,850
Law	1,850
Science.—Zoology	550
" Botany	700
" Chemistry	170
" Geology	280
" Mathematics	350
" Astronomy	150
" Natural philosophy	300
Arts, &c.—Antiquities	2,500
" Architecture	350
" Fine arts	500
" Games and sports	450
" Illustrated works	300
" Music	500
" Genealogy and heraldry	220
" 	140
Industry.—Mechanics, &c.	2,460
" Agriculture	500
" Trade and commerce	250
" Political economy, statistics	600
" Military	700
" 	300
Moral Sciences.—Philology, &c.	2,350
" Education	350
" Moral philosophy	300
" Morals	300
" Domestic economy	450
" 	200
Miscellaneous (so classed)	1,600
.	1,400
.	45,510

Upon calculations based upon the London Catalogues of Books from 1828, we learn that after the lapse of a quarter of a century there were three times as many books published as in 1828: that the comparative increase in the number of volumes was not so great, showing that of the new books more single volumes were published; that the average price of each new work had been reduced nearly one-half; and that the average price per volume had fallen about five shillings below the price of 1828.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF BRITISH WRITERS,

In continuation of the Table in Volume vii. p. 528.

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE & SCIENTIFIC.
W. H. Ainsworth, born 1805. Rookwood, 1834. W. E. Aytoun, b. 1813. Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, 1849.	Sir A. Alison, b. 1792. History of Europe, 1839.	G. B. Airy, b. 1801. Gravitation, 1838. Neil Arnott, b. 1788. Elements of Physics, 1827.
P. J. Bailey, b. 1816. Festus, 1839. John S. Blackie, b. 1809. Lays and Legends of Greece Sir John Bowring, b. 1792. Specimens of the Russian Poets, 1821 C. Shirley Brooks, b. 1815. Plays, 1850. The Silver Cord, 1861. Frances Browne, b. 1818. Poems. Robert Browning, b. 1812. Paracelsus, a poem, 1835.	Charles Babbage, b. 1792. Economy of Manufactures and Machinery, 1832. Edward Baines, b. 1800. History of Cotton Manufactures, 1835. Robert Bell, b. 1800. Lives of the English Poets. George Borrow, b. 1803. The Bible in Spain; The Zincahi, 1841. Sir David Brewster, b. 1781. On some Principles of Light, 1813. Henry Lord Brougham, b. 1779. Enquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers, 1803. Historical Memoirs. Political Philosophy. Henry T. Buckle, b. 1822. History of Civilization in England. (Died in 1862.) John Hill Burton, b. 1809. Benthamiana, 1843. History of Scotland, 1853. Thomas Carlyle, b. 1795. Life of Schiller, 1824. French Revolution, 1837. William Chambers, b. 1800. Book of Scotland. Robert Chambers, b. 1802. Traditions of Edinburgh. F. R. Chesney, b. 1789. Survey of the Euphrates and the Tigris, 1850. Mrs. Cowden Clarke, b. 1809. Concordance to Shakspeare, 1845. J. Payne Collier, b. 1789. Works of Shakspeare, 1844. G. Lillie Craik, b. 1799. Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties, 1831.	Joseph Bosworth, b. 1788. Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar, 1823. W. T. Brande, b. 1780. Outline of Geology, 1817. Manual of Chemistry, 1819. Sir B. C. Brodie, b. 1783. Physiological Researches on the influence of the Brain on the Action of the Heart, 1811.
William Carleton, b. 1798. Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry. John Clare, b. 1793. Poems of Rural Life, 1820. W. Wilkie Collins, b. 1825. Antonina, 1850. The Woman in White, 1860. Eliza Cook, b. 1817. Poems.	W. B. Carpenter, b. 1813. Principles of Physiology, 1839. Arthur Cayley, b. 1821. Mathematical Terminology Edwin Chudwick, b. 1801. Education; Sanitary Improvement. John Cumming, b. 1810. Prophetical Interpretation.	

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE & SCIENTIFIC.
Charles Dickens, b. 1812. Sketches by Boz, 1836. B. Disraeli, b. 1805. Vivian Grey, 1828.	Sir E. S. Creasy, b. 1812. The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World. Peter Cunningham, b. 1816. Handbook of London, 1849. Wm. Hepworth Dixon, b. 1821. John Howard, a Memoir, 1849. Alexander Dyce, b. 1798. Editions of Greene, Peele, Marlowe, Webster, Shakspeare. Sir Henry Ellis, b. 1777. Introduction to Domesday Book, 1833.	Charles Darwin, b. 1816. Voyage of a Naturalist, 1816. Origin of Species, 1859. A. De Morgan, b. 1806. Elements of Arithmetic, 1830. Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A. b. 1793. Contributions to the Literature of the Fine Arts. William Ellis, b. 1800. Social Economy for Schools Michael Faraday, b. 1794. On Chemical Manipulation, 1817. James Fergusson, b. 1808. Principles of Beauty in Art, 1849. Handbook of Architecture. J. F. Ferrier, b. 1808. Institutes of Metaphysics, 1854. Aibany W. Fonblanque, b. 1797. England under Seven Administrations, 1837.
Elizabeth C. Gaskell, b. 1822. Mary Barton, 1848. T. C. Grattan, b. 1797. Highways and Byways, 1838.	George Gilfillan, b. 1813. Bards of the Bible, 1850. Gallery of Literary Portraits. G. R. Gleig, b. 1795. Military History of Great Britain. George Grote, b. 1794. History of Greece, 1846.	W. E. Gladstone, b. 1809. The State considered in its Relations with the Church, 1840. George Godwin, b. 1815. The Builder. John Gould, b. 1804. A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains, 1830. Thomas Graham, b. 1805. Elements of Chemistry, 1842. Robert Grant, b. 1800. History of Physical Astronomy, 1852 Thomas Guthrie, b. 1800. The Gospel in Ezekiel. Pleas for Ragged Schools.
Anna Maria Hall, b. 1802. Sketches of Irish Character. Mary Howitt, b. 1804. Forest Minstrel, and other Poems, 1823.	Samuel Carter Hall, b. 1801. Ireland, its Scenery and Character; Art Journal, 1839. J. O. Halliwell, b. 1821. Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, 1846. Life of Shakspeare, 1848. William Hanna, b. 1808. Memoir of Dr. Chalmers.	J. Renn Hampden, b. 1792. Bampton Lectures, 1832. Sir W. Snow Harris, b. 1791. Rudimentary Laws of Electricity, 1834. Sir J. F. W. Herschel, b. 1790. Examples of the Application of the Calculus to Finite Differences, 1820. Outlines of Astronomy, 1849.

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	Arthur Helps, b. 1818. Essays written in the Intervals of Business, 1841. The Spanish Conquest in America, 1855. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., b. 1798. Ecclesiastical Biography, 1845-52. Church Dictionary, 1854. William Howitt, b. 1795. Book of the Seasons, 1831. History of Priestcraft, 1833.	M. D. Hill, b. 1792. Jurisprudence. Reformatory Legislation. J. R. Hind, b. 1823. Account of Recent Comets, 1845. J. D. Hooker, b. 1817. Flora Antarctica. Flora Indica.
John Keble, b. 1799. Christian Year, 1827. Lyra Innocentium. Charles Kingsley, b. 1819. Alton Locke, 1846. James Sheridan Knowles, b. 1784. Leo, or the Gipsy, 1809.	Charles Knight, b. 1791. Results of Machinery, 1830. Pictorial Shakspeare, 1842.	T. H. Key, b. 1799. Latin Grammar, 1846.
Walter Savage Landor, b. 1775. Poems, 1795. Imaginary Conversations, 1824-29. Mark Lemon, b. 1809. The Drama; Editor of Punch. Samuel Lover, b. 1797. Rory O'More, 1831. Legends and Stories of Ireland. Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton, b. 1805. Falkland, 1827. The Caxtons, 1849.	Austen Henry Layard, b. 1817. Nineveh and its Remains, 1842. George H. Lewes, b. 1817. Biographical History of Philosophy, 1845. David Livingstone, b. 1817. Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa, 1857. George Long, b. 1800. Civil Wars of Rome, 1844-48. Editor of Penny Cyclopædia.	Edwin Lankester, b. 1814. Natural History. R. G. Latham, b. 1812. Varieties of Mankind, 1850. Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, b. 1806. Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, 1849. John Lindley, b. 1799. Monographia Rosarium, 1820. Alexander William Crawford, Lord Lindsay, b. 1812. History of Christian Art, 1847. Lives of the Lindsays, 1849. Sir Charles Lyell, b. 1797. Principles of Geology, 1833. F. D. Maurice, b. 1805. The Kingdom of Christ, 1841. Religions of the World. Theological Essays, 1853. Henry Melville. Sermons, 1833. Edward Miall, b. 1809. Voluntary Education. Ethics of Nonconformity. John Stuart Mill, b. 1806. System of Logic, 1843. Principles of Political Economy, 1848. William Allen Miller, b. 1817. Elements of Chemistry, 1857. Sir R. I. Murchison, b. 1792. Silurian System, 1839.
Charles Mackay, b. 1813. Poems; Life and Liberty in America. Gerald Massey, b. 1828. Poems. H. H. Milman, b. 1791. Fazio, a Tragedy, 1815. History of Christianity, 1840. R. Monckton Milnes, b. 1809. Poems: Life of John Keats, 1848. Dinah Maria Mulock, b. 1826. John Halifax, Gentleman, 1856.	J. R. Maculloch, b. 1790. Principles of Political Economy, 1825. Sir Frederick Madden, b. 1801. Layamon's Brut, 1847. Wycliffe's Bible, 1850. Samuel Roffey Maitland, b. 1792. The Dark Ages, 1844. Essays on the Reformation in England. Harriet Martineau, b. 1802. Illustrations of Political Economy, 1834. History of the Thirty Years' Peace, 1850. David Masson, b. 1822. Life of Milton, 1850. Henry Mayhew, b. 1812. London Labour and the London Poor.	

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE & SCIENTIFIC.
Hon. Mrs. Norton, b. 1808. The Undying One, and other Poems, 1830.		Francis W. Newman, b. 1805. Phases of Faith, 1850. History of the Hebrew Monarchy, 1847. John Henry Newman, b. 1801. Tracts for the Times, 1833-35. Religious Development. Catholicism in England. Richard Owen, b. 1804. Directions for preparing Animals and Parts of Animals for Anatomical purposes, 1835. John Philipps, b. 1800. Treatise on Geology, 1837-39. Rivers of Yorkshire, 1853. E. B. Pusey, b. 1800. Tracts for the Times, 1833-36. Sir H. C. Rawlinson, b. 1810. Philology. Charles Richardson, b. 1775. Dictionary of the English Language, 1837. Henry Rogers, b. 1806. Life of John Howe, 1836. Contributions to Edinburgh Review. Peter Mark Roget, b. 1780. Animal and Vegetable Physiology, 1834. J. Forbes Royle. Flora of the Himalayan Mountains, 1839. John Ruskin, b. 1819. Modern Painters, 1843. Edward Sabine, b. 1790. Terrestrial Magnetism. Adam Sedgwick, b. 1786. Geology. Samuel Smiles. Self Help, 1859. William Smith, b. 1814. Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, 1842. Mary Somerville, b. 1790. Mechanism of the Heavens, 1832. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. Sinai and Palestine in connection with their History, 1856. John Bird Sumner, b. 1780. Records of Creation, 1816. Isaac Taylor, b. 1787. Elements of Thought, 1824. Alfred Swaine Taylor, b. 1808. On Poisons in Relation to Medical Jurisprudence and Medicine, 1843.
Bryan Waller Procter, b. 1770. (Barry Cornwall.) Dramatic Scenes, and other Poems, 1819.	James Robinson, Planché, b. 1796. History of British Costume, 1834. Dramas.	
Leitch Ritchie, b. 1800. Novels and Tales.	W. Howard Russell, b. 1821. War in the Crimea, 1855.	
Catherine Sinclair, b. 1800. Beatrice; or, the Unknown Relatives, 1852.	Earl Stanhope (Lord Mahon), b. 1805. —History of the War of Succession in Spain, 1832. History of England, 1836. Sir James Stephen, b. 1790. Ecclesiastical Biography. William Stirling, b. 1818. Annals of the Artists of Spain, 1848. Agnes Strickland, b. 1805. Lives of the Queens of England, 1840-51. Letters of Mary Queen of Scots, 1842.	
Henry Taylor. Isaac Comnenus, a Play, 1827. Alfred Tennyson, b. 1810. Poems, 1830.	Sir James Emerson Tennent, b. 1804. History of Modern Greece, 1830. Ceylon, an Account of the Island, 1859.	

IMAGINATION.	FACT.	SPECULATIVE & SCIENTIFIC.
W. M. Thackeray, b. 1811. Paris Sketch Book, by Michael Angelo Titmarsh, 1840.	Connop Thirlwall, b. 1797. History of Greece, 1845-52. William J. Thoms, b. 1803. Early Prose Romances, 1828. Editor of Notes and Queries	Tom Taylor, b. 1817. Life of Haydon, 1853. R. C. Trench, b. 1807. Notes on the Miracles, 1846. Philology.
Frances Trollope, b. 1790. The Abbess, 1832. Martin Farquhar Tupper, b. 1810. Proverbial Philosophy, 1839.	James Thorne, b. 1815. Rambles by Rivers, 1844. John Timbs, b. 1801. Laonics, 1825-26 ; Year Book of Facts, 1839. Robert Vaughan, b. 1800. Life of Wycliffe, 1828.	Archbishop Whately, b. 1787. Bampton Lectures, 1822. Elements of Logic, 1826. Charles Wheatstone, b. 1802. Binocular Vision ; Electric Telegraph.
Samuel Warren, b. 1807. Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician, 1830-38. Alaric A. Watts, b. 1799. Poems, 1822.	Sir J. G. Wilkinson, b. 1798. Materia Hieroglyphica, 1828. Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, 1836. Christopher Wordsworth, b. 1803.	William Whewell, b. 1795. Bridgewater Treatise on Astronomy, 1833. Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, b. 1805. Life of William Wilber- force, 1838. Sermons.
William Henry Wills, b. 1810. Old Leaves gathered from Household Words, 1860.	Athens and Attica, 1836. Greece : Pictorial, Descrip- tive, and Historical. Thomas Wright, b. 1810. Queen Elizabeth and her Times, 1838. The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon, 1853. Matthew Digby Wyatt, b. 1820. Specimens of the Geometri- cal Mosaics of the Middle Ages, 1848.	Robert Willis, b. 1800. Architecture of the Middle Ages, 1835. Principles of Mechanics, 1841. Forbes Winslow, b. 1811. Application of the Princi- ples of Phrenology to the Elucidation and Cure of Insanity, 1831. Nicholas Wiseman, b. 1802. Lectures on the Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church, 1836. Ralph Nicholson Wornum, b. 1812. History of Painting, 1847. Analysis of Ornament, 1856.

CHAPTER XV.

Sir Robert Peel, Prime Minister.—Commercial Distress.—Birth of the Prince of Wales.—Agitation against the Corn-Laws.—Sir Robert Peel's Bill for a Sliding Scale.—Lord John Russell's Proposal of a Fixed Duty.—Income Tax renewed.—Reduction of the Tariff.—Petition for the People's Charter.—Assaults on the Queen.—Parliament prorogued.—Relations with France.—Treaty of Washington settling the Boundary Question.—Disturbances in the Manufacturing Districts.—Opening of Parliament, 1843.—Debate on the Depression of Manufactures.—Mr. Cobden and Sir Robert Peel.—Corn-Law Debate.—Mr. Charles Buller's Speech on Systematic Colonization.—Monster Meetings for Repeal of the Union.—Arrest of O'Connell.—The Scotch Church.—Secession of Ministers to constitute the Free Church.—New District Churches in England.—The Rebecca Riots.—Suppression of the Disturbances in Wales.

THE ministerial arrangements of Sir Robert Peel were completed; the members of the House of Commons who had accepted office were all re-elected. On the 16th of September, 1841, the Prime Minister made a declaration of his policy in the most explicit terms, which policy amounted to this, that not a word would he utter of what he intended to do. He asked for the confidence of the House, whilst he considered the mode in which the great financial evil of the previous seven years could be removed. Being pressed upon the subject of the Corn-Laws, he said, in a subsequent debate, he should have thought it reasonable that on returning to power after a lapse of ten years, he should not have been called upon within a month to propose an alteration of the law in respect to the trade in corn. If he were to be responsible for not instantly proposing a measure on the Corn-Laws, what must be thought of that government that had held office for five years, and never, until the month of May, 1841, had intimated an united opinion on that subject? During the remainder of the Session, from all the manufacturing districts came the most afflicting statements of the depression of trade and of the sufferings of the operative classes. Again and again it was said that the Corn-Laws were the principal cause of this commercial distress, and Sir Robert Peel was urged not to let parliament separate without making some disclosure of the measures which he contemplated for the settlement of this question. The prorogation took place on the 7th of October. During these three weeks of continued debate not a syllable could be extracted in either house of parliament from any member of the gov-